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1. (Currently Amended) A reflective-type liquid crystal display comprising:  
a first-type electrode;  
a second-type electrode positioned opposite said first-type electrode and being of an opposite type than said first-type electrode; and  
a liquid crystal material between said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode,  
wherein at least one of said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode includes a conducting amorphous layer adjacent said liquid crystal material, wherein said conducting amorphous layer has a resistivity between 104 and 1011 ohms-cm.
2. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 1, wherein said first-type electrode comprises a transmissive-type electrode and said second-type electrode comprises a reflective-type electrode.
3. (Currently Amended) [The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 1] A reflective-type liquid crystal display comprising:  
a first-type electrode;  
a second-type electrode positioned opposite said first-type electrode and being of an opposite type than said first-type electrode; and  
a liquid crystal material between said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode,  
wherein at least one of said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode includes a conducting amorphous layer adjacent said liquid crystal material, wherein said conducting amorphous layer has a resistivity between 104 and 1011 ohms-cm, and  
wherein said amorphous layer comprises one of a hydrogenated amorphous carbon silicon, germanium, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>.
4. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 1, wherein said amorphous layer has a unidirectional orientation matched to said liquid crystal material.

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5. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 1, further comprising one of a polyimide layer, polyamide layer and oblique-evaporated inorganic layer between said amorphous layer and said liquid crystal material.
6. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 1, wherein a voltage between said first-type electrode and said reflective electrode varies a transparency of said liquid crystal material.
7. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 1, wherein said amorphous layer comprises a passivation layer.
8. (Currently Amended) A reflective-type liquid crystal display comprising:  
a transmissive electrode;  
a reflective electrode positioned opposite said transmissive electrode; and  
a liquid crystal material between said transmissive electrode and said reflective electrode,  
wherein at least one of said transmissive electrode and said reflective electrode includes a conducting diamond-like amorphous carbon layer adjacent said liquid crystal material, wherein said diamond-like conducting amorphous carbon layer has a resistivity between 10<sup>4</sup> and 10<sup>11</sup> ohms-cm.
9. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8, wherein said transmissive electrode comprises indium tin oxide and said reflective-type electrode comprises aluminum.
10. (Currently Amended) [The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8] A reflective-type liquid crystal display comprising:  
a transmissive electrode;  
a reflective electrode positioned opposite said transmissive electrode; and

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a liquid crystal material between said transmissive electrode and said reflective electrode,

wherein at least one of said transmissive electrode and said reflective electrode includes a conducting diamond-like amorphous carbon layer adjacent said liquid crystal material, wherein said diamond-like conducting amorphous carbon layer has a resistivity between 104 and 1011 ohms-cm, and

wherein said amorphous carbon layer comprises one of a hydrogenated amorphous carbon silicon, germanium, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>.

11. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8, wherein said amorphous carbon layer has a unidirectional orientation matched to said liquid crystal material.

12. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8, further comprising one of a polyimide layer, polyamide layer and oblique-evaporated inorganic layer between said amorphous carbon layer and said liquid crystal material.

13. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8, wherein a voltage between said transmissive electrode and said reflective electrode varies a transparency of said liquid crystal material.

14. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8, wherein said amorphous carbon layer comprises a passivation layer.

15. (Currently Amended) A method of forming a reflective-type liquid crystal display comprising:

forming a first-type electrode;

forming a second-type electrode positioned opposite said first-type electrode and being of an opposite type than said first-type electrode;

forming a liquid crystal material between said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode; and

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forming a conducting amorphous layer on at least one of said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode adjacent said liquid crystal material, wherein said conducting amorphous layer is formed to have a resistivity between 104 and 1011 ohms-cm.

16. (Original) The method in claim 15, wherein said forming of said first-type electrode comprises forming a transmissive-type electrode and said forming of said second-type electrode comprises forming a reflective-type electrode.

17. (Currently Amended) [The method in claim 15] A method of forming a reflective-type liquid crystal display comprising:

forming a first-type electrode;

forming a second-type electrode positioned opposite said first-type electrode and being of an opposite type than said first-type electrode;

forming a liquid crystal material between said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode; and

forming a conducting amorphous layer on at least one of said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode adjacent said liquid crystal material, wherein said conducting amorphous layer is formed to have a resistivity between 104 and 1011 ohms-cm, and

wherein said forming of said amorphous layer comprises forming one of a hydrogenated amorphous carbon silicon, germanium, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub> layer.

18. (Original) The method in claim 15, wherein method includes forming said amorphous layer to have a unidirectional orientation matched to said liquid crystal material.

19. (Original) The method in claim 15, further comprising forming one of a polyimide layer, polyamide layer and oblique-evaporated inorganic layer between said amorphous layer and said liquid crystal material.

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20. (Original) The method in claim 15, wherein a voltage between said first-type electrode and said reflective electrode varies a transparency of said liquid crystal material.